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l. X. Numb. 93.

THE OBSERVATOR.

Abel's being taken up for his ſcandalous Inſults upon the Confederates, in his Poſt-Boy of Saday was Sevennight. The Deſign of that Libeller and others of the ſame Stamp is, on pretence of writing for Peace, to raiſe Jealouſies, and ſow Diviſions among the Allies.

From Saturday, November 17. to Wednesday, November 21. 1711.

...trym. OH, Maſter, I have heard ſtrange News to day!

Obſ. I have ſome Curioſity, *Roger*, to know what the News ...ich you think ſo ſtrange.

...ntrym. Why they ſay, Maſter, that our Friend *Abel* is like to be ſeverely puniſh'd ...r *Poſt-Boy* of Saturday was Se'ennight.

Obſ. This indeed is ſo ſtrange, that I wiſh it ...e, *Roger*; for I am ſure he has ſufficiently ...rv'd it before now, but never more, I own, ...n that *Poſt-Boy*, where he has impudently ...upon him to ſay the moſt offenſive injurious ...s, that his Maſters could invent, of our Al... general, and reflects particularly upon the ...of *Savoy* in a moſt ſcandalous manner; ſo ...the Government ſuffers by his inveterate ...e and Folly: for his Papers being ſaid by ...f and the Faction to come out with ſome ...ular ſort of Allowance, whatſoever the Im...nce of this idle Fellow and his Maſters ſug...to them to publiſh, becomes a ſort of Re...on upon the Government it ſelf, and of the ...Conſequence imaginable.

...ntrym. Pray, Maſter, be ſo kind as to ex...to me, if you think my dull Head can com...hend it, what ill Conſequence it may occaſion.

Obſ. What doſt thou think, *Roger*, can be more ...grous and pernicious to her Majeſty and her ...rnment, than to have it printed and diffus'd ...the World by that Tool, who has the Impu...ce to ſay he writes for the Government, that ...are diſobliging our Allies at this critical time, ...n there is ſo much Talk of Peace? Are not ...Allies, at leaſt, comprehended in that Peace? ...is it not from their good Offices and Aſſiſ...ce that we muſt expect Redreſs for the Infrac...s of this Peace? If it were poſſible to ſup...e any ſuch could happen, if there be ſo ſtrict ...friendſhip betwixt ſome People and *France*, as ...e alledges; Is not this ſaying in other words, ...very plainly inferring, that *Great Britain* has ...more occaſion for any Allies at all, but may ...ly depend for the future upon the Friendſhip ...that Prince, who has been juſtly arraign'd in ...our Pulpits and Preſſes, above twenty years ...gether, for the moſt notorious Breaker of Faith? ...d upon this occaſion, theſe endearing Circum...ces may properly be added, *viz.* That he is ...e ſame Prince who nouriſhes and ſupports the ...tender to her Majeſty's Throne, and is the ...lar'd and avow'd Enemy to the Proteſtant Re...gion, and conſequently to the Succeſſion in the ...uſe of *Hanover*,

...ntrym. Theſe, Maſter, are high things ...ich you lay to the Charge of *Abel* and his ...iends. I am not ſo dull, but I can partly com...hend the ſtrength of them, with the help of ...r Explanation; and I hope you and I may ...th live to ſee the impudent Fellow and his Prompters well trounc'd for them, as they ought to be. But pray, Maſter, what can prompt *Abel* and his Maſters to treat and inſult the Allies in this manner?

Obſ. Becauſe 'tis neceſſary to ſupport the Cauſe which he is hir'd to write for, *Roger*. If it was any Doubt before, all his Papers now, relating to the Peace, make it moſt evident, that he is carrying on the Cauſe of the Pretender and the *French* King: For what elſe can be his meaning, when he repreſents the People of *England* in ſuch a ſad and deplorable Condition, as he does in the Introduction to his Paper, where he publiſhes the *French* Preliminaries, and adds ſome few Preliminaries of his own, to amuſe the Country with Expectation of further Conceſſions, that 'tis impoſſible to conceive were not inſiſted on, and if *France* intended ever to grant them, would in conſequence have been at firſt agreed to, to be a better colour to enter upon a Negotiation? which is all that *France* ever deſir'd, in hopes to divide the Allies, and is what ſome People in *England* moſt unhappily now agree with *France* in.

Countrym. Why truly, Maſter, I always thought it but indifferent Policy to publiſh our own Weakneſs, and aggravate it in this manner, as I hear ſome People do, in order to perſuade *France* to grant us a Peace upon honourable and ſafe Conditions; and I could not but laugh at a Caſe I heard an honeſt Fellow put over a Pot of *October*, where talking upon this Subject, he ask'd the Company, Whether they thought if the Governor of *Bouchain* had ſent my Lord *M*——— word, upon his firſt ſetting down before the Town, that he had neither Powder, Ball, nor any other Ammunition in the Town, and that the Garriſon and all the Inhabitants were ready to mutiny if he did not immediately ſurrender, whether ſuch a Meſſage would not have perſuaded the D. of *M.* to grant them honourable Terms, or would not rather have induc'd him to have a little Patience, till he could take the Town upon his own?

Obſ. This, *Roger*, is ſo very plain, that it needs no further Explanation, and I conceive is one of the Reaſons that brings our Friend *Abel* into his preſent Trouble: for that way of publiſhing our Neceſſities and, *earneſt Deſires* for a Peace, is but in other words to adviſe and direct the King of *France* to hold off, and inſiſt upon whatever his Ambition can prompt him to. Such Meaſures as theſe, if *Abel*'s Papers and the *Reaſons why this Nation ought to put a ſpeedy End to this Expenſive War*, be cred ted or pais unpuniſh'd, muſt inevitably affect our Allies, and make them look about and take care of themſelves. F... what Dependance can they have upon a People that ſuffer themſelves every day to be thus vilely repreſented, as both unable and unwilling to carry on the War? And if any of the Allies ſhould be ſo far perſuaded that *England* is determin'd upon a Peace at any

any rate, as either to slacken their Preparations for the War, or make the best Terms they can for themselves; *Abel* and the other Scribblers of his stamp have then carry'd their Cause: The Work of *France* is done, the Alliance dissolv'd; and who could blame *England*, when others had led the Dance, to take a little care of her self? *Abel* and his Masters would go to work a-new, disclaim the Preliminaries they themselees had printed, declare that not the least Acceptance or Encouragement was ever given to them, extol the Steddiness and Resolutions of some People that would never hearken to the Proposals of *France*, nor be tempted *even by a full Liberty to the* South-Sea *Company to settle themselves on the Continent of that Country, according to the Act of Parliament.* And they would conclude all, with laying the whole Blame upon the Allies, who had dissolv'd an Alliance which had been so formidable to *France*, who had enter'd into a Confederacy for reducing the Exorbitant Power of *France*, and restoring the Monarchy of *Spain* to the House of *Austria*, when the *French* were at the Gates of *Nimeguen*; and had given up their Game as impracticable, when the Enemy was drove back under the Walls of *Arras* and *Cambray*. And to clear *England* of the least Imputation upon this Subject, they would then leave it to the Allies to prove if they can, that Mr. *Prior* was sent to *France*, or that Mr. *Mesnager* grac'd the Court of *England* just at the time that the Ambassador of the Emperor and King of *Spain* had the misfortune to be forbid appearing there.

Countrym. Such a Turn as this, Master, would very well become *Abel* and his *Prompters*, who can say and gainsay as their occasions require; but I hope the Allies will continue the noble Firmness they have hitherto shewn, and disappoint the Hopes of their Enemies here and elsewhere. In the mean time, pray Master oblige me so far, as to let me know what *Abel* and his Masters mean, by saying, as they do in some of their Papers, that *France* is now sufficiently reduc'd?

Obs. Truly, *Roger*, this Question would puzzle a wiser Man than I can pretend to be; but I am apt to think this is a Notion which may have been very newly imported to us from *France*, by some of *Abel*'s deep Transactors and Correspondents there; for certainly no other Nation in the world could have impudence enough, to think of imposing it upon their Neighbours. Will any body in his senses pretend to say, the *French* are reduc'd, as long as they have the Management of *Spain* and the *West-Indies?* What have we been fighting for all this while? Was it not to establish and settle a just and equal Ballance of Power in *Europe?* and that it might not be for the future in the power of one Arbitrary Prince to molest and oppress all his Neighbours at pleasure? And after a very successful War, made for this great end, are we at last come to beg that *France* will be pleas'd to content it self with the peaceable Possession of *Spain*, and of all the Trade and Wealth of *America?* For my part, *Roger*, I am firmly perswaded there is no Man of Reason but must think the Command of so great a Wealth makes *France* more powerful, than if the whole Seventeen Provinces were added to its Dominions.

Countrym. But, good Master, I can assure you Body for Body, that most of our Country Politicians of my size please themselves with the Thoughts that our new *South-Sea* Company will get all that Trade away clever from *Franc* or three years time.

Obs. These are deep Politicians indeed and I have but two things to object to w say: First, *That we shall never be able to a Trade in the* South-Sea, *if* France *be le session of* Spain, *or be otherwise able to pr* And next, *That it would do us no Go had it*, according to the Scheme of the A the *Reasons for putting a speedy End to pensive War* above-mention'd. Which tw I will so fully demonstrate to thee some other, that thy Country Capacity shall n have any Doubt concerning them.

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ZzZzZ Numb. 3152.

The Daily Courant.

Monday, November 19. 1711.

London, November 19.

day arriv'd the Mail due from Holland, Yesterday those due from Flanders.

the Hague Courant &c, dated Nov. 23.

Turin, Nov. 4.

N Saturday at Night arrived here Count Sinzendorf with the Count de Castelbarco from Milan. On Sunday Morning they both went to la Venerie; where the first had Au- our Duke, and was often in Conference with him. His Royal Highness was so ased with the Business the Count came hat he made him a Present of a Diamond for his Hat to the value of 800 Pistoles, e said Counts staid that Night at la Vene- on Monday came back hither: In the Even- Sinzendorf made a Visit to the Dutchess, and y Morning set out to return to Milan. The raut *Te Deum* will be solemnly sung here Election of King Charles to the Imperial . The Count de Castelbarco remains here Quality of the Emperour's Minister. To Royal Highness receiv'd at la Venerie a dispatched by Count Maffei, about the

the Amsterdam Gazette, dated Nov. 24.

, Nov. 7. The 4th of this Month, being ival of St. Charles, whose Name the Em- bears, his Imperial Majesty went to our ral, where Cardinal Archinto our Arch- officiated. In the Evening the Cannon of le were fired, Fireworks were let off, there luminations, Balls, and other Diversions. ays ago our City made a Present to the Em- of a Chrystal Box garnished with Silver ely wrought, in which was a Purse of 3000 His Majesty sent it by a Courier to Count who was gone to imbark at Genoa for a, to present it to the Queen his Consort: e have Advice from Genoa that the Count sailed the 5th after he had re- hat Present. Within a few Days his Impe- jesty gave divers Audiences, among others Marquis de Carail Ambassador extraordina- the Duke of Savoy, whom he receiv'd ll Marks of Honour and Esteem. That Mi- had Yesterday his Audience of Leave, and is ng to go back to Turin. Count Sinzendorf as sent with a Commission to the Court of is return'd hither. To Day the Ambassa- raordinary from the Republick of Venice their publick Entry, which was very Magni- with a Train of about 200 Coaches. Those dors were in one of the Emperour's Coaches, ded by 48 Footmen in Scarlet Cloaths Lac'd Gold Galloon. 12 Pages followed their of State drawn by 4 Horses; which was very d cost 12000 Ducats. There were 4 other magnificent Coaches, followed by Grooms ed in Scarlet trimmed with Gold Galloon: came 9 Coaches drawn by 4 Horses each, ng to the Ambassadors, followed by 150 of the Nobility of this City. The Helve- College, in which those Ministers are lodged, e all illuminated to Night. There are here 20000 Strangers, who are come from all to see the Emperour, and the Reception of Princes and Ambassadors. Preparations are ng for the Reception of Cardinal Imperiali a latere from the Pope: The King will go rseback (according to antient Custom) to meet at the City-Gate, and then come back with the e, riding on his Left Hand to the Palace, e his Eminence is to lodge. As Cardinal Ar- , our Archbishop, cannot exercise his Epis- copal Functions during the Stay of Cardinal Imperiali, he is retired to his Seat in the Neighbourhood of this City. This Legate is to sing the *Te Deum* before his Majesty's Departure, on Occasion of his Election to the Imperial Dignity. His Majesty will not take upon him the Title of Emperour, till after his Coronation: The Rumour continues, that his Departure is fixed to the 10th of this Month; he will take his Way by Mantua to Inspruck, where he will receive Homage from the States of the County of Tirol: So that his Majesty cannot arrive till the 15th of December at the Castle of Aschaffenbourg, in order to make his Entry into Francfort the 20th, and be Crown'd there two Days after.

From the Amsterdam Gazette, dated Nov. 24.

Roveredo, Nov. 7. The 3d of this Month a German Courier passed through this Place, in his Way to Milan, with Dispatches of Importance for the Emperour, said to be about Peace, and the Negociations carrying on between France and Great-Britain. We have Advice from Milan, that his Imperial Majest, has been informed by Count Gallas, his Minister at London, of all that has passed on that Subject. We hear likewise, that his Imperial Majesty has deferred his Departure to the 12th of this Month, to give Time to the Pope's Nuncio Albani to come to him to Milan. Prince Charles of Newbourg will hasten before to Inspruck, there to prepare all things for his Imperial Majesty's Reception: The Feast of St. Charles was celebrated at Milan with so great Pomp and Magnificence that the like was never seen. 'Tis said his Imperial Majesty had in his Retinue above 500 Princes, Noblemen, and other Persons of Distinction, in very rich Habits, so that the meanest Suit was worth 300 Pistoles. The Ambassadors of the Republick of Venice, who are come to Milan to compliment his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, have a Retinue of 200 Gentlemen. The Court of France are dissatisfied at this Ambassy; and no doubt will disapprove a like Ambassy from the State of Genoa, which besides has been obliged to advance a large Sum of Money to the Emperour, to prevent the March of the Imperial Troops which were to have been sent to Winter in their Territories. P. S. Some Advices say, that his Imperial Majesty designs to be Crowned King of Lombardy before his Departure from Milan for Francfort; and that the Nuncio Albani, who is on the Way thither, has a Commission from the Pope to assist at that Ceremony.

Letters from Francfort relate, that 'twas rumoured there the new Emperour has Thoughts of commanding the next Campaign on the Upper-Rhine; in which Case all the States and Princes of the Empire will be obliged to furnish their full Contingent, either in Men or Money; by which Means two Armies may be formed of 50 or 60000 Men each, to penetrate into France while the like is doing in Flanders, in order to oblige that Court to consent to a good and just Peace, and not upon the Foot of the last Preliminaries they have offered. Some Advices from Vienna tell us on the contrary, that his Imperial Majesty seems to design to make but a short Stay in Germany; and that his Imperial Majesty will return to Italy, in order to pass over to Barcelona, and push on the War with all Vigour in Catalonia, till the intire Reduction of the Spanish Monarchy.

From the Hague Courant, dated Nov. 25.

Francfort, Nov. 19. The 17th Instant passed through this Place an Express from the Emperour for the Hague: And 'tis said that for certain Reasons his Majesty will hasten his Journey hither, to be here the Beginning of next Month. The Count de Rechteren, Envoy of the States-General, set

out

any rate, as either to ſlacken their Preparations for the War, or make the beſt Terms they can for themſelves; *Abel* and the other Scribblers of his ſtamp have then carry'd their Cauſe: The Work of *France* is done, the Alliance diſſolv'd; and who could blame *England*, when others had led the Dance, to take a little care of her ſelf? *Abel* and his Maſters would go to work a-new, diſclaim the Preliminaries they themſelees had printed, declare that not the leaſt Acceptance or Encouragement was ever given to them, extol the Steddineſs and Reſolutions of ſome People that would never hearken to the Propoſals of *France*, nor be tempted *even by a full Liberty to the* South-Sea *Company to ſettle themſelves on the Continent of that Country, according to the Act of Parliament*. And they would conclude all with laying the whole Blame upon the Allies, who had diſſolv'd an Alliance which had been ſo formidable to *France*, who had enter'd into a Confederacy for reducing the Exorbitant Power of *France*, and reſtoring the Monarchy of *Spain* to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, when the *French* were at the Gates of *Nimeguen*; and had given up their Game as impracticable, when the Enemy was drove back under the Walls of *Arras* and *Cambray*. And to clear *England* of the leaſt Imputation upon this Subject, they would then leave it to the Allies to prove if they can, that Mr. *Prior* was ſent to *France*, or that Mr. *Meſnager* grac'd the Court of *England* juſt at the time that the Ambaſſador of the Emperor and King of *Spain* had the misfortune to be forbid appearing there.

Countrym. Such a Turn as this, Maſter, would very well become *Abel* and his *Prompters*, who can ſay and gainſay as their occaſions require; but I hope the Allies will continue the noble Firmneſs they have hitherto ſhewn, and diſappoint the Hopes of their Enemies here and elſewhere. In the mean time, pray Maſter oblige me ſo far, as to let me know what *Abel* and his Maſters mean, by ſaying, as they do in ſome of their Papers, that *France* is now ſufficiently reduc'd?

Obſ. Truly, *Roger*, this Queſtion would puzzle a wiſer Man than I can pretend to be; but I am apt to think this is a Notion which may have been very newly imported to us from *France*, by ſome of *Abel*'s deep Tranſactors and Correſpondents there; for certainly no other Nation in the world could have impudence enough, to think of impoſing it upon their Neighbours. Will any body in his ſenſes pretend to ſay, the *French* are reduc'd, as long as they have the Management of *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies*? What have we been fighting for all this while? Was it not to eſtabliſh and ſettle a juſt and equal Ballance of Power in *Europe*? and that it might not be for the future in the power of one Arbitrary Prince to moleſt and oppreſs all his Neighbours at pleaſure? And after a very ſucceſsful War, made for this great end, are we at laſt come to beg that *France* will be pleas'd to content it ſelf with the peaceable Poſſeſſion of *Spain*, and of all the Trade and Wealth of *America*? For my part, *Roger*, I am firmly perſuaded there is no Man of Reaſon but muſt think the Command of ſo great a Wealth makes *France* more powerful, than if the whole Seventeen Provinces were added to its Dominions.

Countrym. But, good Maſter, I can aſſure you Body for Body, that moſt of our Country Politicians of my ſize pleaſe themſelves with the Thoughts that our new *South-Sea* Company will get all that Trade away clever from *France* in two or three years time.

Obſ. Theſe are deep Politicians indeed, *Roger*; and I have but two things to object to what they ſay: Firſt, *That we ſhall never be able to get ſuch a Trade in the* South Sea, *if* France *be left in poſſeſſion of* Spain, *or be otherwiſe able to prevent it*: And next, *That it would do us no Good if we had it*, according to the Scheme of the Author of the *Reaſons for putting a ſpeedy End to this Expenſive War* above-mention'd. Which two Points I will ſo fully demonſtrate to thee ſome time or other, that thy Country Capacity ſhall no longer have any Doubt concerning them.

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